Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in
The Name of Democracy

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ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST ENEMY INSTALLATIONS IN RAID ON CHITTAGONG

Near-Hits Scored on 2 Large-Sized Transports at Anchor

2 HURRICANES DOWNED

British Admit Damage Is Done To Facilities by Japanese Planes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, October 22.—Air Units of the Japanese Army on Wednesday suddenly stopped holding themselves back and struck at Chittagong, the enemy's strategic stronghold in Eastern India. In the surprise-raid, bombs were unloaded on the enemy's transports, wharves, and other military installations, and two Hurricane fighters were shot down.

On this day, a huge formation of X X Japanese fighters and bombers took off from their base at X X and at X X o'clock roared into the darkening skies over Chittagong. They had been holding themselves back bearing the enemy's frequent guerrilla-like raids in order to blast out in a move like this. With dusk coming on the Japanese fighters immediately shot down two of the seven Hurricanes which arose to meet them while the bombers unloaded their bombs on their targets, overcoming the intense anti-aircraft fire. Near-hits were made on two large-sized transports at anchor but whether they were sunk or not was not ascertained.

Damages Admitted

Domei

LISBON, October 21.—The headquarters of the British forces issued the following communique on Wednesday night concerning the Japanese raid on Chittagong, a report from New Delhi discloses:

"Japanese fighters and bombers raided Chittagong on Wednesday. British fighters arose to meet them and several air battles were fought. How many Japanese planes were shot down or damaged is unknown, but the British forces lost three planes. The airman of one of them was saved. British anti-aircraft guns fought back at the raiders but some damage was done to military installations and a few casualties caused."

Scout Planes Active

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, October 22.—Behind the brilliant war results scored by the Japanese Army Air Units in their Wednesday raid on Chittagong, lie the contributions of the hard-working Japanese scout units.

Lying in the path of these Headquarters Reconnaissance Plane, units in the prosecution of their missions are often hordes of enemy planes and unpredictable weather conditions. Through these and over 10,000 meter high mountains, the fliers of the scout planes tear at high speed and come back with the necessary information. They weave through searching radio beams, streak past watchposts, over, under and through ugly clouds, and go into the skies over the enemy. There they may be subjected to withering anti-aircraft fire and attacks from five and six layers of enemy patrol planes.

The airmen on these planes operate usually at super-high altitudes, where the air is thin and where once the windows are opened everything turns to ice. And often they have to fly blind. These men, unlike their brothers the airmen of bombers and fighters, have to come back alive and "with the goods" and it is often that they have to leave behind a good inviting fight. The fliers of these scout planes know what is expected of them and so carry on silently, serving the needs of their fighters and bombers.

U.S. Building Carriers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 22.—The United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox stated today during the course of a press interview that America has commenced the construction of 45,000-ton aircraft carriers, according to Washington reports.

Japanese Air Units Blast Finschhafen Foe at Night

Huge Formations Bomb Rear Positions of Anti-Axis And Cause Heavy Damage—British Carrier Takes Part in Pacific Operations

Domei

LISBON, October 22.—Huge formations of Japanese Air Units carried out nocturnal bombing raids on anti-Axis rear positions in the Finschhafen area, causing damage and casualties to the anti-Axis forces, the anti-Axis headquarters for the South western Pacific announced in a communique issued today, according to information from Melbourne.

The war bulletin also revealed that intermittent ground engagements were in progress north of Finschhafen.

British Participation Bared

Domei

LISBON, October 22.—The British aircraft-carrier, Victorious, has engaged in operations in the southwestern Pacific in collaboration with the United States navy for six months at the most important period, the Commander of the same British warship revealed at London today.

The British navy officer is reported to have disclosed that American navy air units have begun to use the torpedo-planes commonly called the Avenger and new-style fighters named Hell Cat and Corsair.

Meanwhile, in response to the criticisms voiced against Britain by the members of the United States Senatorial inspection party, the representative of the British War Supply Ministry at Washington is reported to have revealed for the first time that British aircraft-carriers had participated in Pacific operations.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR 83RD EXTRA DIET

300 Members Attend Rule-Aid Political Association's Meeting

In preparation for the 83rd extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet to be convened on October 25, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association held a meeting of Diet members at its headquarters at 2 p.m. Saturday.

The meeting was attended by approximately 300 Parliamentary members belonging to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, as well as the officers concerned of the Association including President General Nobuyuki Abe and Tadao Oasa, Minister of State Without Portfolio.

After the observance of national rites, President Abe delivered an address in which he stressed the necessity of consolidating the home front and increasing the nation's fighting strength, and exhorted the Diet men to effect a thoroughgoing psychological change to meet the current situation.

Reports were then made by the officers concerned regarding the various activities to be made at the forthcoming Diet session.

The meeting was brought to a close at about 3 p.m.

REGISTERS SILK STOCKS

Cochin-China Merchants, Manufacturers to Make Reports

Domei

SAIGON, October 22.—The Cochin-China Government has ordered all silk merchants and silk textile manufacturers to register the amount of stocked silk thread and silk goods of home production with the Government.

The order specified reporting of the place of production, grade, and cost.

Those who fail to comply with the order will be severely punished, it was said.

The local price committee will supervise registration in Saigon and Cholon, while district directors will take charge of all other districts.

To Aid Penang Pensioners

Domei

PENANG, October 22.—The Penang State Office has decided to give relief money to former policemen and officials who in pre-war days had been living on a pension. It is recalled that in pre-war days there were approximately 850 pensioners in Penang State of which about 100 have to be given relief.

Formally Named Envoy

Domei

BANGKOK, October 23.—Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, former Thai Foreign Minister, was formally appointed Thai Ambassador to Japan Friday evening, it was announced at 8:15 p.m. the same day in a nationwide broadcast from the Secretariat of the Thai Premier.

SPAIN FELICITATES PRESIDENT LAUREL

Foreign Minister Jordana Stresses Historical Relation Between Two Countries

Domei

MANILA, October 22.—President Jose P. Laurel has received a message of felicitations from Count Francisco Jordana, Foreign Minister of Spain, on the proclamation of Philippine Independence.

The message said in part. "No other country has had, during so many centuries, relations of so profound and mutual understanding with the Philippines as Spain and the bonds of historical consanguinity and affection are indestructible and will endure whatever vicissitudes may come.

"Expressing the most sincere sentiments, not only of the Chief of the Spanish State, General Francisco Franco, and his government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but also of all Spanish people, I can assure Your Excellency that relations between the Philippines and Spain always will be on a plane of perfect comprehension and mutual understanding."

The President also received felicitatory cablegrams from Bulgaria and Hungary as well as pledges of support and cooperation from local German and Italian communities.

Independence Lauded

Domei

MANILA, October 22.—After one week of independence, the Tribune today editorially declared, "The most vital and basic essential today is our recognition that we are really free and independent and that we are not dependent, nor should we ever be dependent again, upon any other racial entity."

The Tribune continued, "At this time when the proud Philippine Ship of State is plowing steadily ahead toward a peaceful haven of prosperity and prestige there is no earthly reason why the Filipino race should be divided. To be sure, during pre-independence days, there existed conflicting opinions, divergent outlook and astigmatic perspective for we were still doubtful, not sure, and even suspicious of the freedom we were about to gain, but then we could not be blamed for that after 400 years of western oppression, lies and broken promises."

"Today, however," the Tribune asserted, "we have everything any independent country could possibly enjoy—our Constitution, our national flag, our National Assembly, our Council of State, our Cabinet Ministers and the able leadership of our President, Dr. Jose P. Laurel. Furthermore, we have been recognized by brother nations of Asia and by other friendly Powers of Europe."

The Tribune went on, "As we continue our hopeful voyage toward the brightest of futures we must always remember that we are the only ones that can assure our smooth and uneventful progress and that in this task, unity of thought,

(Continued on Page 2)

JORGE VARGAS IS APPOINTED 1ST P.I. ENVOY

Taking Up Tokyo Post Soon; Members of Ambassador's Suite Being Chosen

VISITED JAPAN BEFORE

Was Active as Chief of Philippine Executive Commission Before Independence

Domei

MANILA, October 23.—The appointment of Jorge B. Vargas, former Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, as the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan was announced by the Office of the Philippine President at noon today.

Mr. Vargas is expected to take an oath at the official residence of the President at noon on October 25. He will proceed to his post very soon. The members of Ambassador Vargas' suite are now being chosen.

Mr. Vargas, it may be recalled, displayed his superb executive ability as the Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission since the Japanese Military Administration had been enforced in the Philippines following the Japanese occupation of the Archipelago.

He offered valuable cooperation to the Military Administration during the most difficult construction period in the Philippines, thus contributing materially to the attainment of the long-coveted independence.

The new Filipino Ambassador had visited Japan several times before the outbreak of the war and is famed for his deep knowledge of this country. Much expectation is being placed on the future activities of this able diplomat in forging the link of friendship and cooperation between the Philippines and Japan.

Born in Bago

Domei

MANILA, October 23.—Jorge B. Vargas, the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, was born in 1890 at Bago in Negros Occidental Province. He graduated from the law department of the University of the Philippines in 1914 and immediately entered the services of the government. After serving as the private secretary of the president of the senate he went to America in 1918 and 1922 as a secretary of the Independence Commission. Following that, he was made vice-commissioner of agricultural and commercial affairs, and when the Commonwealth Government was established he was appointed chief secretary of the presidency, a post on par with that of the members of the cabinet. He served, enjoying the great confidence of President Manuel L. Quezon.

When in 1934, while he was President of the Philippine Athletic Society, a controversy arose over the question of the participation of the Manchoukuo delegates in the Far Eastern Olympic Games held in Manila, Mr. Vargas took sides with Japan and displayed admirable diplomatic skill.

His recent tenure of office as the Chairman of the Executive Commis-

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CHIANG FORCES MEETING DOOM IN YUNNAN AREA

Foe Admits Japanese Advance To South Lushui and Seizure Of Nu River Crossings

ENEMY HIT EVERYWHERE

Chungking Troops in Kaolikang Mountains Face Annihilation, Says Spokesman

Domei

LISBON, October 22.—Intense fighting is continuing in the western basin of the Nu River in the Litsaichi and Chikungfang areas in Yunnan Province, the Japanese advancing north and repeating attack after attack on the Chungking forces, according to an official communique of the National Military Council of Chungking transmitted here from Chungking today.

The communique follows:

(1) Fierce fighting is continuing in the western basin of the Nu River in the Chikungfang and Litsaichi areas.

(2) The Japanese on the bank of the Nu River opposite Liukung have advanced north to an area south of Lushui and have delivered attack after attack on the resisting Chungking forces.

(3) The Japanese have obtained reinforcements in troops and aircraft and are attacking Chungking positions everywhere.

(4) In the Lushui area grim fighting is developing.

Although the Chungking regime had hitherto given out fragmentary accounts of the Yunnan campaign, a spokesman of the National Military Council in a press conference with foreign correspondents today admitted that the Chungking forces in the Kaolikang Mountains were facing annihilation owing to the blockade of the Nu River crossings by the Japanese, according to another Chungking dispatch received here today.

The spokesman said:

"The Japanese are advancing from three directions on the highway, mountain paths and other roads in western Yunnan and are outflanking the Chungking forces near the border. The Japanese who began operations in the Myitkyina area have thrust northeast and east and an even larger force of Japanese is advancing northward from Lungling and Tungyueh in Yunnan Province and has reached the western bank of the Nu River.

"The Japanese are already in control of the Nu River crossings and most of the important positions on the western bank of the same river. As a result they have succeeded in establishing their supremacy over the delta formed by the previous front extending from western Yunnan to Myitkina and the Nu River. The Chungking forces have offered stiff resistance at the outset but have been compelled to retreat."

Laycock Heads Forces

Domei

LISBON, October 22.—Major-General Joseph Laycock has been

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, October 24, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Coming Diet Session

NIPPON SANGYO—Tomorrow will be convoked the extraordinary session of the Diet, which is to meet for three days. Although so short, the session has no less a mission than to strengthen the internal structure of the nation for the decisive war ahead. We need not expatiate on the point that on the success or failure of the session will hinge the various national policies to be adopted for the prosecution of the war.

The Government at a recent meeting of the Cabinet already decided on some 14 legislative bills, while the Diet has been making preparations to take them up in all earnestness. By renovating the operation of the Diet, the members are seeking to simplify proceedings and thus increase efficiency. The expectations of the people in the efficacy of the renovation measures are quite considerable.

The operation of the Diet is propelled, in the main, by deliberations by the various committees. In view of this fact, the present improvement in the committee system will, no doubt, produce tangible effect.

But the abolition of a system such as of a Chairman of the Whole Committees and the drastic reduction of the number of special committees must be valued highly as a step to establish the way for constructive, responsible discussion.

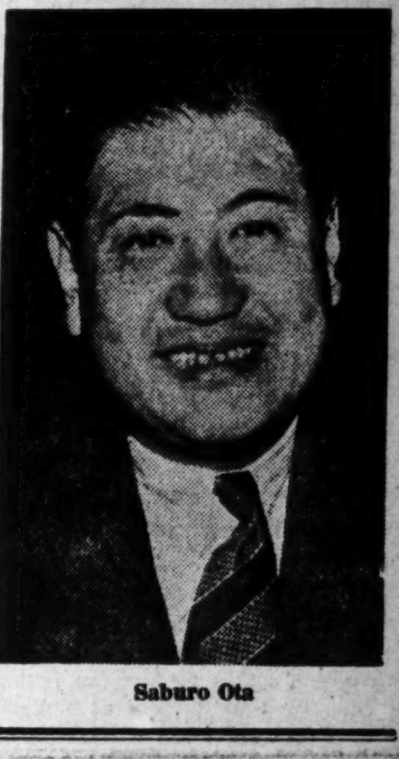
The simplification of proceedings, of course, does not reduce the inherent responsibilities of the Diet, and it is natural that fruits of cooperation should be brought about through the clear operation of its duties set down in the constitution. A new method for Diet management has now been decided upon, but that remains merely one step, and the real results will depend on the actual efforts of the Diet members who will conduct this. In view of the importance of this coming session of the Diet, the Diet members must make full use of this new system.

ARMY UNIT IS HONORED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE IN GUADALCANAL ISLAND

Free Indian Regime Boosts Fight to Push Freedom Aim

Saburo Ota of Foreign Office Publicity Department Felicitates Birth of New Government; Hails Nethaji Bose as Brilliant Leader

In a 20-minute broadcast speech made Friday evening, Saburo Ota, Chief of the Fourth Section of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs Department, congratulated the Indian people on the establishment of their Provisional Government and praised the character, doctrine and achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose, their militant leader.



Saburo Ota

Mr. Ota said:

"The establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India headed by Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, is an event of epochal significance in the history of Indian national movement and it is likely to exercise the greatest effect on the future independence efforts of the Indian people.

"Mr. Bose passed the Civil Service Examination in 1920 and served in the Indian Government. To enter the Civil Service was then the highest aspiration of all Indian youth and the quickest way to promotion and distinction. But in a single year, he cast away his brilliant career to plunge himself into the anti-British movement.

"His life for a period of 22 years after that may be summarized with a single word: Anti-Britishism. He was thrown into prison no less than eight times but his spirit could not be broken. With each ordeal he rose stronger in his militant work for the liberation of oppressed India.

Headed National Congress

"In 1929, the Indian National Congress in a convention at Lahore made it clear that the aim of the Congress was complete independence for India and Mr. Bose was the staunchest upholder of that principle. He was elected President of the Congress in 1938 and 1939, something unprecedented in the history of the party.

"The fundamental tenet of Mr. Bose is a thorough-going resistance to British power in India; namely, complete independence of his country. The significant difference of his doctrine from all other independence doctrines among Indians lies in his realism and activism, that the great aim of the movement cannot be obtained except by armed force.

"The doctrine of non-cooperation or civil disobedience seeks to appeal to the moral sentiments of the British but Mr. Bose is convinced that the British do not happen to possess such moral sentiments to appeal to and no freedom or independence for India is possible until the Indian people rise in arms against the oppressors.

"Mr. Bose advocates the arming of the Indian people and unhesitating acceptance of aid from all foreign countries willing to help India to become free and independent. Thus, long before the second World War broke out, Mr. Bose undertook to prepare and train Indian youths for an armed uprising against an opportunity that is certain to be offered by a world upheaval.

U.S. Also Harmful

"While Mr. Bose was staying in Germany, it seemed at one time that public opinion in the United States was in sympathy with India. But Mr. Bose was not deluded. He declared that all friends of Britain were India's enemies and the imperialism of the United States was as harmful to India as British imperialism. He also said that a Chungking regime which was communicating with Britain was interfering with the Indian struggle for freedom.

"Mr. Bose, with Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is considered one of the 'Big Three' of the Indian National Congress but Mr. Bose is not a demagogue, nor a destructive revolutionist. He has a clear-cut and constructive program for a free and modern India.

"Religious antagonism and class differences have stood in the way of the unification of the country. This, as Mr. Bose says, is an evil brought on by Britain's crafty 'divide and rule' administrative policy. Mr. Bose has declared that all such internal dissensions shall be eradicated, and he is steadily carrying out his intention, for in the line-up of the Provisional Government made public on October 21, we find that men of different religious creeds have entered it.

"Similarly, in the Indian army, there has been such strong religious distinction that, even in one company or regiment, men of different faiths have different messes, different kitchens and different dining rooms. Such a practice is strictly prohibited in the Indian National Army under Mr. Bose's leadership and the decree has aroused not the slightest dissatisfaction or complaint.

"The Provisional Government, as has been declared in its proclamation, means to oust British rule completely from India. The Indian National Army which has been under Mr. Bose's leadership will become independent of the Indian Independence League and come under the direct command of the Provisional Government. This means that Mr. Bose's avowed objective to reject all compromise and drive out Anglo-American influence completely from India at the point of the sword will be carried out by the Provisional Government, which is set on starting out a vigorous dash onward to Delhi.

"Since the first and foremost objective of the Provisional Government is to fight Britain and her satellites to the bitter end, says Mr. Bose, it will be equipped with all the strength required for the fight for freedom.

British Caused Famine

"Looking at the internal situation in India, we find that the country is in the grip of a famine of unprecedented severity, with thousands upon thousands of people perishing everywhere every day. In the city of Calcutta alone, reports a Reuter's cable, over 100 died of starvation last week. This shocking misery has come from Britain's erstwhile crimes in India and especially from her "War First" policy which is being pursued in utter disregard of the sustenance of the Indian people.

"That Britain does not intend to lift a finger for the hunger-weakened souls of India is more than attested by British Propaganda Minister Branden Bracken's open declaration recently that the problem of the sustenance of the Indian people will be kept in cold storage for the duration of the war.

"With Mahatma Gandhi and all other influential Indian leaders incarcerated, Subhas Chandra Bose is the only man to guide India's fight for emancipation. When India has attained freedom, says Mr. Bose, the Provisional Government will give way entirely to a new Government to be set up of the free will of the Indian people. In this sense, the Provisional Government already represents the total will of the 400,000,000 populace of India.

"There can be not a shadow of doubt that Mr. Bose's unflinching resolve and burning fighting spirit cannot fail to spur the 400,000,000 people of India."

Onizuka Contingent Repulsed Enemy Over 2-Month Period

CITATION IS ISSUED

Attacked Airfields at Lunga; Despite Obstacles, Facilitated General Operations

A citation has been issued by the Army Commander to the Onizuka Unit which since October, 1942 had participated in arduous endurance fighting, including raids on the enemy's airfields at Lunga on Guadalcanal Island, and repulsed the enemy's counter-offensives at every turn over a period of two months, thereby contributing substantially toward our general operations.

This fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, according to a War Ministry communique issued at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The War Ministry communique follows:

"For meritorious services in the Guadalcanal operations, a citation was issued by the Army Commander to the Onizuka Unit on February 11. The fact has been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

Repulsed Enemy's Offensives

"The above Unit, after participating in raids on the enemy's airfields at Lunga on Guadalcanal Island, repulsed the enemy's fierce offensives against the coastline and thereby rendered the war situation favorable.

"Later, taking part in the arduous endurance fighting after the latter part of November, the above Unit occupied positions at various key points and, equipped with a small supply of ammunition, kept on frustrating the enemy's powerful counter-attacks over a period of two months.

"In the swinging operations in the latter part of January this year, the above was attached to a rear guard Unit and repulsed the enemy's pursuit, thereby facilitating the carrying out of the plans of our Forces.

"All these actions, taken in defiance of great obstacles, contributed in a very large measure toward our general operations."

The citation follows:

CITATION

"The Onizuka Unit.

"The above participated in the Guadalcanal operations and cooperated in the raids on the enemy's airfields at Lunga in the latter part of October, 1942.

"Later, when the enemy commenced an offensive against the coastline, the above was ordered to shift speedily to that direction. Enduring acute hardships and hunger and carrying firearms by human strength across steep mountains and dense jungles, the above at a favorable opportunity joined forces with a comrade infantry unit along the Oki river and repulsed the enemy's intense tank-supported attacks, thereby contributing greatly to breaking the deadlock in the war situation which had become critical.

Facilitates Operations

"In the arduous endurance fighting after the latter part of November, the above Unit occupied positions at the look-out point in Austen Mountain, at Sakai look-out point and elsewhere in the immediate rear of our first-line infantry positions. Over a period of about two months thereafter, the above defying intense enemy bombardment and bombing, bearing extreme hardships and privations and giving full play to the unique efficiency of X X guns, made effective bombardment with a limited supply of ammunition, thereby frustrating the enemy's repeated powerful counter-offensives and, at the same time, bolstering the morale of comrade forces. All this facilitated our first-line infantry operations.

"At the time of the swinging operations in the latter part of January, 1943, the above was attached to a rear guard unit. Under difficult conditions and despite heavy casualties, the above Unit retained all the firearms to the last, repulsed pursuit by enemy infantry and artillery near Tasafferlong and thus retarded the enemy's general pursuit and rendered easy the carrying out of the plans of the comrade Forces.

"All this was made possible by

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P.I. KALIBAPI CHIEF HAILS INDEPENDENCE

Camilio Osias Hopes Lovers of Liberty Everywhere Will Welcome Free Philippines

Domei

MANILA, October 22.—Camilio Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi and former Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, in a world wide broadcast today expressed the hope that "true lovers of freedom and independence everywhere—especially those in the United States—are with the Filipino people in their hour of rejoicing and exultation over the independence for which they have sacrificed so much and which is now fait accompli."

He said, "I am making this broadcast in the firm belief that Filipinos everywhere and also Americans who have hitherto genuinely sympathized with the granting of independence to the Philippines must welcome the news that the Republic of the Philippines has been inaugurated."

"The newborn Republic has started to operate" he continued, "under a constitution providing for three coordinate branches of government—legislative, executive and judicial. The economic provisions of the Constitution, which breathes of the dynamic spirit of the Filipinos, contain no restrictions regarding currency or coinage, imports or exports, nor immigration or foreign relations."

Asserting that "Justice and truth require certain facts to be recited which may be unknown to my listeners who are far removed from the Philippines," Camilio Osias reviewed outstanding events since the occupation of Manila by the Imperial Japanese Forces on January 2, 1942, including the organization of the Philippine Executive Commission and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's thrice repeated pledge of giving freedom to the Philippines which led to the organization of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, the drafting of the Constitution, the election of President Jose P. Laurel and ending in the final declaration of the new sovereign state.

He concluded, "We Filipinos are naturally grateful to Japan for having enabled us to adopt a constitution of our own making and to establish a government of our own choosing. . . . We covet the sympathetic understanding and genuine goodwill of the friends of Philippine independence not only in the Orient but in the entire world."

BOSE'S OFFICIALS MEET

Domei

SHONAN, October 23.—The first meeting of officials of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the new Government at his official residence, according to a communique issued this morning.

In the course of the meeting a resolution expressing gratitude toward those who are now fighting for the liberation of India as well as for those who died in the fight for the country's freedom, was passed. At the same time economic problems in connection with the internal condition in India were thoroughly discussed, it is further reported.

Chiang Forces Meeting Doom In Yunnan Area

(Continued from Page 1)

appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Forces in place of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who has been made Commander-in-Chief of Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, it was announced today, a report from London discloses.

Laycock is remembered for the part he played in the Libyan operations in 1941. During those operations, he took part in a surprise raid on the headquarters of Reich Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, and when the raid ended in complete failure barely fled with his life into Egypt accompanied by one sergeant.

Jorge Vargas Is Appointed 1st P.I. Envoy

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sion has added valuable experience to his career.

On the occasion of his recent visit to Japan, he had the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon conferred on him.

CORRECTION

In the Imperial Headquarters communique which appeared in Saturday's morning edition of the Nippon Times the losses inflicted on the enemy were reported as "164 aircraft shot down (of which 22 were not ascertained)." It should read "164 aircraft shot down (of which 12 were not ascertained)."

Professor Junker Feted for Contribution To Nippon Music at Special Meeting Here

In recognition of Professor August Junker's great contribution to the development of music in Japan ever since his first arrival in this country in 1897, a special musical program was featured on Friday at 2 p.m. at the Tokyo Academy of Music, Ueno. Present were Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, German Ambassador to Tokyo H. G. Stahmer, President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau, Marquis Saburo Inoue, President of the Japan-Germany Cultural Society, Yoshitoshi Norisugi, President of the Tokyo Academy of Music, some 800 musicians and many other notables.

The program began with an opening address by Mr. Norisugi followed by a reading of Professor Junker's biography by one of his pupils. With the presentation of a gift to Professor Junker, followed by an address by Education Minister Okabe, which was responded to by Professor Junker, the first part of the program ended.

Then a chorus composed of the students of the Tokyo Music Academy, as well as by those of the Tokyo, Toyo, Chuo, Tokyo Koto and Musashino Music Schools, sang a song in praise of Professor Junker. Following that, the chorus gave a rendition of Sakurai-no-Eki, Bozen-no-Haha, Shimo-no-Hi and others, under the baton of Professor Junker.

A violin duet by Professor Junker and Naohiro Fukui on Bach's Concerto ended the program.

BRITISH SLAVE-DRIVE BADOGLIO HENCHMEN

Mistreatment Accorded Italians Gives Line on Future Anti-Axis Action in Europe

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, October 21.—Under the headline "England's Italian example," the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung comments on the remarks of the London Sunday Express, dealing with the treatment being meted out to the Badoglio-Italians by the anti-Axis. The paper writes:

Badogilo and his cohort are trying to excuse their cowardly treason with the assertion that their only aim had been the "liberation of Italy." That, in reality, they are not serving the Italian but the anti-Italian interests of the Anglo-Americans, however, becomes apparent from a press statement from Badoglio, according to which the units under his command are also to be employed against the Germans outside of Italy. The statement further says that they would be employed to guard bridges and to repair roads and airfields. Badoglio, therefore, wants to free the Italian people by selling them as cannon-fodder and coolies to its embittered enemies who are making no bones about their intention to squeeze the last drop of blood out of Italy.

The London Sunday Express writes: "We must not forget that the Italians who, today are our allies, were yesterday still our insidious enemies. It was only with their defeat that they become our allies. Now they must suffer and work like galley slaves."

And like galley slaves, the Italian population has already been made to work wherever it has fallen under the ruthless power of the British and the Americans.

Two Sicilian sailors who had been forced to join the crew of a British ship, bound for Liverpool from Palermo, but who had been able to make good their escape, stated that many Sicilians are made to work on British ships as there is a great shortage of seamen. Former hostages and inmates of concentration camps they said, had also been compelled to man British ships and many other inmates of concentration camps had been forced to work in the sulphur mines. Conditions in Sicily, according to the sailors, were such that life had become almost unbearable. Frequently clashes occured between the population and the occupational forces whereupon violent reprisals were regularly taken by the latter.

That the attestations of loyalty by the so-called "co-belligerent" can, in no way, induce England to refrain from using the whip, is clearly demonstrated by a comment in the Times on the future employment of Italian prisoners of war. The status of those prisoners, the paper states, has not been changed by Badoglio's declaration of war, because it had already been determined by the conditions of the capitulation, signed at an earlier date. As manpower was greatly needed in England, one would have to find out in which fields the Italians "could make themselves useful." They could be employed in agriculture, but they would be more needed in the coal mines. Lord Strabolgi might raise this question in the Upper House. He was proposing to man some coal mines exclusively with Italian workers.

It is obvious from all this that Badoglio and his elements, who would like to fight side by side with their Anglo-American friends until final victory, are nothing but slave-drivers in the payment of those who are set upon the enslavement of the Italian people. In Italy England is giving an example of how she wants to accomplish the "reconstruction of Europe" in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

SHONAN PAPER HAILS NEW INDIAN REGIME

Proclamation of Bose Held As Message of Good Cheer To Indians in Prison

Domei

SHONAN, October 23.—Asserting that the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India marks another milestone in the long Indian struggle for freedom from the British Imperialists, the Shonan Shimbun editorially declared today that to those thousands of Indian patriots at present languishing in British prisons, Subhas Chandra Bose's proclamation carried with it a message of good cheer.

The paper stated that it is a message which unmistakably speaks of the nearness of India's independence; to the enemy it is a message spelling disaster for him and an end to his tyrannical rule.

The growing revolt of India's millions in India against the Anglo-Americans and other strategical advantages ensure Japanese victory over America and Britain and with it will be the realization of Indian independence, the journal said.

Acclaiming the New Indian Government as a fighting government with the backing of fighting people, the paper said that these are the prerequisites to complete the success of India's revolt. Pointing out that Britain and their accomplices in India are being gravely menaced by the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army across the Burma border, the Shonan Shimbun said that this menace will become truly ominous now that the Provisional Government under Subhas Bose has been formed.

SHANGHAI EDUCATION TO UNDERGO CHANGE

Citizens' Training Program to Be Extended to Schools; Regulations Outlined

Domei

NANKING, October 22.—The program of citizens' training, which is in force in all schools in peace areas, will be extended to schools in Shanghai for the first time by decision of the Supreme National Defense Council on Thursday.

These regulations, which were instituted under the new citizens' movement, did not cover Shanghai while the city was under Anglo-American control.

The main points of the regulations are:

1. Emphasis on civic training and disciplinary training of students.
2. Registration of civic instructors.
3. Institution for memorial services for Dr. Sun Yat-sen in all schools, in addition to monthly services on the ninth of every month dedicated to China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia.
4. Enforcement of principles of the new citizens movement, in accordance with regulations promulgated on May 15 last year.
5. Organization of a Chinese Youth Corps in schools and introduction of an organized youth training program.
6. Conformity of textbooks to regulations of the Education Ministry.
7. Emphasis upon increased production in all vocational schools.
8. Use of authorized text books only in primary and junior middle schools.
9. Registration of all private schools with the Education Department of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

NEW LUBRICANT PERFECTED

Superior Quality of Manchou Product For Locomotives Proved

Domei

DAIREN, October 23.—A special kind of lubricant indispensable for locomotive engines and wheels was recently manufactured from soybeans, abundantly produced in Manchoukuo, by Koji Watanuki of the Central Laboratory attached to the South Manchuria Railway Company. It is further reported that its superior quality as compared with the lubricant oil now being widely used has been proved.

Sworn Into Office

Domei

NANKING, October 22.—Officers and men of the first combined groups of Chinese Model Youth Corps were formally sworn into office this afternoon. Publicity Minister, Lin Pai-sheng, who is concurrently the Secretary-General of the Youth Corps, delivered an address to the members.

Sports Meet Slated

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, October 23.—A three-day sports competition between Selangor and Perak has been arranged for this weekend here. The program includes a three-day cricket match, tennis, badminton, football, rugby and hockey.

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U.S.-CHUNGKING RIFT WIDENED BY CONFAB

Chiang, Mountbatten Cannot Reach Agreement on East Asia War Strategy

Domei

NANKING, October 22.—The recent Chungking conference between Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, and Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have further widened the discord in United States-Chungking relations.

It is further revealed that unreserved views were exchanged regarding the military strategy for East Asia in view of the present progress of the war situation, as well as the anti-Axis counter-offensive in the Burma area.

During the conference, Chiang insisted on the recapture of the Burma Road, while Mountbatten favored the recapture of Shonan; thus disclosing the differences in opinions on strategic matters.

It is rumored that Chungking is beginning to doubt whether Britain has made enough preparations to recapture the Burma Road.

After Mountbatten left for New Delhi, yesterday, Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the United States Army Services of Supply, remained in Chungking to confer with Chungking military authorities concerning further supply of vital war material.

TO CELEBRATE FORMATION OF PROVISIONAL REGIME

Indians in Malai to Stage Parades and Mass Rally to Fete Glorious Event

Domei

JOHORE BAHRU, October 23.—The local inhabitants here have made elaborate plans to celebrate the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India.

The celebrations, which are scheduled for October 25, include a procession consisting of units of the Indian National Army, local volunteers, school children and members of the Indian community while a mass meeting is also planned to be held.

The chairman of the Johore branch of the Indian Independence League will preside and speeches will be made stressing the significance of the occasion. Later on in the evening a "camp fire" show will be staged by the local Indian volunteers.

Spain Felicitates President Laurel

(Continued from Page 1)

ideals and effort are indispensable. The surest way to safeguard and glorify our independence is national unity."

"The Filipinos, and they alone, hold in their grasp, the destiny of their beloved land", the Tribune concluded.

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Afghans Have Great Confidence in Japan, Admire Construction Work in S. Regions

The people of Afghanistan have absolute confidence in Japan and admire the grand construction programs now in progress in the Southern Regions, it was revealed by Genji Kobayashi, an engineer of the Home Ministry, who returned here after five years' stay in Afghanistan.

Mr. Kobayashi, went to Afghanistan in 1939 at the invitation of that country to direct the building of a gigantic canal from a valley in Kândahar Province in the southern part of the country.

Interviewed by Domei at Shimonoseki, the engineer stated:

"The canalization was under State management and the canal, when completed, is expected to irrigate a vast area. Under a five-year plan, I directed the works employing a daily labor of 80,000. Under the current international situation, it was impossible to get necessary tools and, therefore, the canalization had to be managed with shovels and other simple implements. So far, 650,000 cubic meters have been dug, out of the 8,000,000 which I have set as the goal.

"Afghanistan is a Moslem country and the people are replete with martial spirit. A university has recently been established in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, and enthusiasm for spreading education is strong. With nationalism becoming stronger, the authorities have effected the unification of the national language.

"Despite the present delicate international situation, the people remain pretty cool. They have absolute confidence in Japan and are watching the large-scale programs Japan is carying out in the Southern Regions, with admiration and wonder."

MOTOR-SCHOONERS BUILT BY DOCKYARDS IN CANTON

Same Types as Constructed in Japan Being Turned Out With Local Materials

Domei

CANTON, October 23.—In pace with the construction of motor-schooners in Japan, Canton too is steadily building that type of vessel with materials available locally. The first such ship to be built was the Canton Maru, by the Canton branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha this spring. The Canton Maru No. 1 was launched on September 12, and the Canton Maru No. 2 will slip into the water amidst gala ceremonies to be held on Sunday at the X X docks. Numerous officials and civilian personages are scheduled to attend.

Ceremonies for the start of work on the Canton Maru No. 3 will be held immediately following the launching of the Canton Maru No. 2. As soon as materials are available, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha plans to build Canton Marus Nos. 4 and 5. The Canton Maru No. 1 and No. 2 are of the X X-ton standard type but the others to be built will be of the X X-ton standard type. Both types are fully able to operate in Southern Regions trade.

Army Unit Is Honored For Brilliant Service

(Continued from Page 1)

the Unit Commander's able leadership and the spirit of sacrifice on the part of the officers and men of the Unit who, uncomplaining, overcame great difficulties and gave full play to the unique efficiency of an X X artillery unit in an important sector on the war front. These exploits, which contributed in a very large measure to general operations, are meritorious.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued

February 11, 1943.

Army Commander."

2 U.S. GIRLS IN DUEL OVER A MARRIED MAN

Participants in Midnight Fight With Knives in Hollywood Are Seriously Wounded

Domei

LISBON, October 22.—Reflecting the increasing delinquency of American girls which is the cause of one of the biggest headaches to American parents and social organizations, two reportedly pretty girls, still in their teens, have fought a bloody midnight duel with knives in Hollywood over the affections of a married man, according to a dispatch received here.

Doros Rhodd, 17 year-old telephone operator, was seriously wounded in both arms while her opponent, Betty Reeves, 19 year-old drugstore clerk suffered cuts in both hands.

The report said that the fight was preceded by a formal challenge and witnessed by seconds.

A bus driver, with two children reportedly the cause of the duel said: "I know both of them as they used to talk to me on the bus but they are only acquaintances."

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CHINESE RED BASES METHODICALLY HIT

Complete Success Crowns Vigorous Campaign Launched Against Shansi Communists

Domei

AT X X FRONT IN NORTH CHINA, October 23.—The bases of operation of the Chinese Communist Army in and around Shansi Province in North China are being wiped out one after another, it was stated in a communique issued by the Japanese Army in Shansi at noon today.

A brisk autumn campaign was launched against the Communists infesting various areas in and around the province of Shansi by the Japanese Forces assigned to the province as part of the major North China autumn campaign begun in mid-September.

Crack units were sent against the Communist forces holding mountain positions on both sides of the Hsin River near the Tatung-Pukow Railway line on October 2 and everywhere their positions have been smashed.

The communique of the Japanese Army in Shansi follows:

"The Japanese Army in Shansi since mid-September has been conducting punitive operations against the Chinese Communist Army in and around the province. Especially against the forces agitating between the Tatung-Pukow line and the Tunglu line, we dispatched powerful units on October 2 and everywhere the mopping-up operations are meeting with success. Enemy bases and their military establishments are being thoroughly destroyed."

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Mizuno Sends Cable Hailing Azad Hind Regime; Stresses Nippon's Aid Pledge

A telegram of felicitations was dispatched to Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on the occasion of the Japanese Government's recognition of that Government, by Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, president of the East Asia Development League of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, on behalf of that organization.

Interviewed at his home in Tokyo on Saturday morning, Dr. Mizuno had the following to say about the new Provisional Government of Free India:

"Without the freedom of India, there will be no liberation of Asia. It is indeed a matter for mutual felicitations that a provisional government has been set up by India, a powerful pillar of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with Subhas Chandra Bose at its head, and that it has gained the official recognition of the Japanese Government.

"I met Mr. Bose once or twice when he came to Japan and gained the impression that he was a sincere and courageous person. I am sure that the Indian people will follow him when he calls upon them.

"Late in the Taisho era I visited India on my way to Europe. The British exploitation of India was extremely brutal and I felt that perhaps for that reason the people had been robbed of any spirit they had.

"In addition to that, there was a complex social system in existence there and I wondered if the Indians would ever be able to rise. But today they are courageously carrying out their anti-British struggle and have established a strong provisional government. That means that their racial and Asiatic awakening has taken place swiftly. The establishment of the Provisional Government by Mr. Bose will become the true turning point for the movement to free India.

"With Burma and the Philippines having declared their independence, the people of Java now able to participate in their own government, the nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are driving forward for the construction of a united new order, and East Asia is returning to its true form.

"The establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India gives this trend another forward push.

"When India becomes independent, Anglo-American influence will have been driven completely out of East Asia and the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia will be able to enjoy their lives under bright and cheerful leadership.

"Thus will the Co-Prosperity Sphere be completed. That is why I hope from my heart that the Provisional Government of Free India will develop powerfully. The leader of Japan, of course, will not begrudge any assistance."

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra

The 22nd subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt was held last Monday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program included Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" Overture, three Japanese songs ("Nocturne", "Snow on the Hill", "An Islet".) and an Aria from Mozart's opera "The Magic Flute" (Astrofiammante, Queen of the Night), and Berlioz's Symphonie Fantastique. The soloist was Miss Kiyoko Ohtani.

"The Flying Dutchman" Overture was given quite a commendable rendition, though the second subject could have been a thought more tender; there was much to be said for the orchestra of this calibre to have a permanent conductor who would know all the idiosyncrasies of the unit and nurture them to the best advantage, which could not be accomplished with frequent changes of conductors.

Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, evinced a happy trait in the Aria from Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute"; in the three Japanese songs (with piano accompaniment) which preceded the Aria, her quality of singing voice seemed to lack tenderness and warmth, but in the Aria (with orchestra), it became very appropriate and even gained a certain amount of dramatic quality. The voice was well penetrating and though there was a slight tendency to be somewhat metalic in the higher register, the "bravura" passage in the Aria was brilliantly executed. Her vibrato was a shade too quick and narrow, and a thought more care over her use of portamento would be solicited. On the whole, she gave a very favorable impression and she should certainly cultivate the dramatic side of her singing more and more.

'Fight for India's Freedom', Exhorts Rash Behari Bose

Supreme Adviser to Independence League Tells Penang Crowd to Plant Flag in Hindustan; Avers Crushing Britain Will Free Asia

"To us Indians, New Burma affords great hope and inspiration. Nippon has given the lie to her enemies' propaganda that she is out to carry on a war of aggrandisement. She has proved that what she wants is peace and prosperity in Asia. The war she is waging is not for expansion. It is a sacred crusade to establish an Asia for Asiatics, just as much as a Burma for the Burmese and an India for the Indians. With Burma free, is India going to remain slave? It can never be. India has sent out enough of her sons abroad to have assistance at her time of need. They will answer the call. In fact, they are answering the call of India today. The Indian National Army, that has been organized, and that has recently been declared openly to the world, is waiting in eager anticipation to go to the rescue of our Motherland and raise therein once and forever the Flag of Freedom," said Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Indian Independence League in East Asia, on the occasion of the observance of the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and the "Quit India" Resolution passed by the Indian National Congress and the celebration of Burma's declaration of Independence at a mass meeting held at the Dato Kramat gardens, according to the Penang Shimbun reaching here.

The public demonstration held under the auspices of the Indian Independence League, Penang, at the Dato Kramat padang was a tremendous success.

This meeting was unique because of the presence of more than 400 Indian women who were organized under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Indian Independence League, Penang. There were also over 2,000 members of the Training Section from Town, Tanjong Bungah, Telok Bahang, Sungei Nibong and Bayan Lepas.

Dr. N. K. Menon among great enthusiasm and applause proposed to the chair Mr. Bose. After the hoisting of the national flag by the Chairman, there was a silent prayer for one minute. Following the singing of Vande Matharam, Mr. Bose read his presidential address as follows:

"A year has passed since India declared war on Britain. A year has passed since Britain arrested and kept Mahatma Gandhi in jail. And we have met here today to observe the first anniversary of these memorable events. It was on August 8 last year, that India declared War. India had been fighting the British for more than 50 years, but all that time Indians fondly imagined that the ultimate goodwill of the English people will prevail.

"It took us nearly half a century to realize that England would not, of her own free will, quit India and leave India to her own sons and daughters. We tried every other means possible before the Working Committee of the Congress passed last year the "Quit India" Resolution, openly demanding that Britain should leave India or in the alternative, fight Indian Nationalism in open war.

"A Nation that has been professing the welfare of India and Indians as its object would then at least have quitted India and saved her from the troubles and tribulations attendant on a modern military campaign. But not Britain. As many of you know, since the "Quit India" Resolution of the Congress which we take as the beginning of the war between India and Britain, many a patriot has paid the penalty for his patriotism.

"Loyalty to the country is, under the British regime, a crime. Not only Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Moulana Azad, and other leaders, but thousands of our rank and file have already been thrown into jail, and at a time when the country is going through the throes of a rebirth, they are forced to languish in British prisons. Of course we know, and the world knows, that the price of liberty is high, and we have to be prepared to pay that price before we can secure freedom. Such sacrifices are indispensable. History bears witness to the fact that countries get their liberty and maintain that liberty by Sacrifice, In future, too, so long as this struggle for freedom continues, we shall have to pay the price of liberty by sacrificing thousands and thousands of Indian lives to secure for India her rightful place in the comity of free nations.

"In every way possible to them, our brothers and sisters at home are carrying on the war against British Imperialism. Ardent patriots, steadfast revolutionaries, men and women, with unquenchable thirst to see their Motherland free from the foreign incubus in their own lifetime, are undergoing untold sufferings for the cause. But all these have not yet succeeded in freeing India from the clutches of Britain.

"When Mahatmaji underwent his great fast during February this year, the whole world stood in anxious trepidation, but the British Government heeded not. The effectiveness of the weapon of suffering and non-violence depends to a large extent on the level of civilization and culture of your opponent. An uncivilized antagonist may remain almost unaffected by non-violent methods of warfare.

"However, ordinarily speaking, a disarmed nation has no other weapon. It is a matter for pleasant surprise that in spite of our difficulties and disappointments, they have not been able to break our morale. You must have all heard how, even today, without arms and without assistance, our brothers and sisters in India are waging this war against British imperialism in a most vehement manner.

"Reports from all over the country, from Calcutta to Mysore, from Madras to Ahmedabad, that reached us recently—even on the day of the anniversary of Mahatmaji's arrest—indicate the spirit with which the battle is being fought within the borders of our own country. But that is not enough. It is the solemn duty of every Indian abroad, not hindered by the shackles of British power and imperialism, to go to the rescue of his countrymen at home.

"It is therefore of paramount importance to us of present to take the opportunity that has been presented to us to go to them, and by supplementing their methods by force of arms, liberate them from bondage. Since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan and other Axis Powers have promised us their full support.

"It is a God-given opportunity. And if we fail to take the completest possible advantage of this offer, we shall, without doubt, be branded by posterity as cowards and criminals. If we refuse to move, it means in effect, cooperation with our enemy in keeping us as his bondsmen. It means that even given the opportunity to make millions happy and free, we scorn the very idea and keep quiet.

Is World Question

"The Indian question is not a question of Indians only, but it is a world question. So long as India is not free, the world can never have real peace or happines. If you look at the map of Asia and Africa you will find, that a handful of people have ruthlessly exploited millions. How is it possible for such a small number of Britishers to keep under subjection millions of Asiatics and Africans? The answer is "INDIA."

"Because of Britain's control over India, it has been made possible for her to dominate many other parts of the globe. It was through India's manpower, India's economic resources, India's strategic position, that England—petty England—created an Empire, an Empire where the sun is supposed never to set, but where, fortunately for the world, the sun has now begun to set.

"Thus the importance of India in world politics is clear. And it is also clear, that unless and until India is free from the British octopus, there can never be real peace, and humanity cannot be happy. It is Indian freedom that will solve the various problems of the world, and it is Indian freedom that will decide the future of the world. That is why, my friends, I say that, not only for the sake of India, but for the sake of the whole world, and for the sake of humanity at large, Indians should exert their utmost to make their Motherland free.

"We have a double duty to perform. One is to our own Motherland. We should make her free and great. The other is to the world. It is, that through the independence of India we must make it possible for other peoples of the world to be released from bondage and slavery.

Hails New Burma

"The declaration by Burma of her independence is yet another milestone in the progress of Man. It cannot but be a matter of sincere jubilation to us Indians. As our neighbor, and as until very recently, a fellow-sufferer at the hands of the British exploiter, Burma has always occupied a special position in Indian hearts.

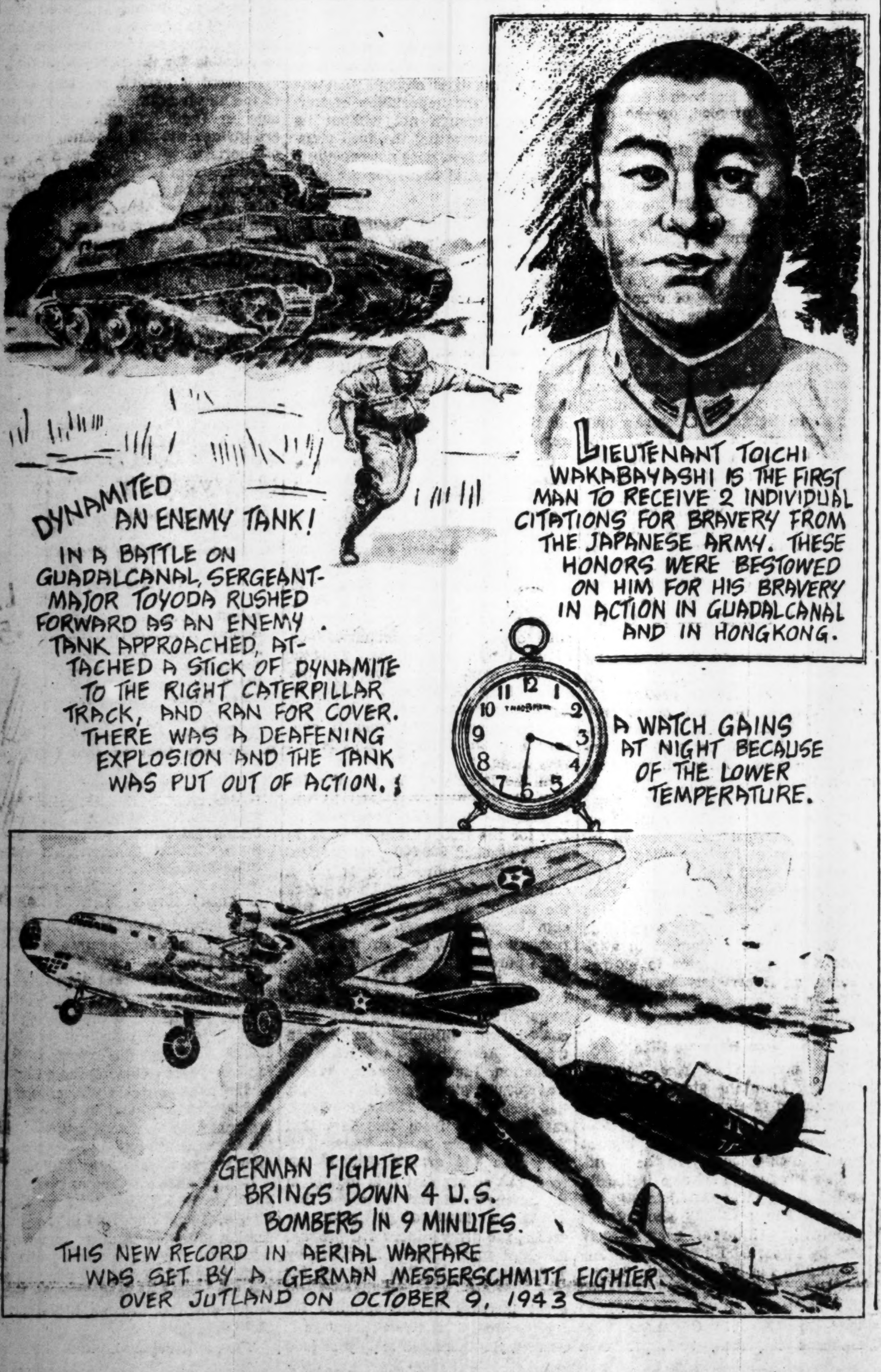
"Burma lost her freedom because of her proximity to a British-dominated India. She possessed untapped natural resources, and was almost a virgin land for exploitation. She had all the wealth to excite the avarice and cupidity of the Britisher next door. And so, she lost her freedom. But for the War, and Nippon's entry into it, the British would have clung to Burma for years and years to come. But, thank God, her agony is now at last over.

"Nippon, who swore to rid Asia of the Anglo-Saxon element and create a Co-Prosperity Sphere of Independent Nations, has driven out the British and liberated Burma. History does not record any such act of national benevolence and chivalry. It is a new Spirit; a Spirit depending not on subjection, domination, and exploitation, but on Freedom and Friendship."

"In the march of Asia's progress, we cannot afford to lag behind. We have got to make a free India soon, and when India becomes free, the British stranglehold over Asia will be broken once and for all, and Asia shall be free. A free Asia will create a new civilization and a new culture, and free the world from misery and unhappiness. That is why, Indian Independence does not mean the Independence of India only. It means the freedom of the people of the world.

"I appeal to you, my friends, that on this anniversary of the day when India openly asked Britain to get out of her shores, on this day when we are celebrating the Independence of our friend and neighbor, Burma, I ask you, to pledge in unmistakable fashion your complete devotion to our Motherland so that with stout hearts, and heads up right, we shall march forward and plant the Tri-Color Flag in the heart of Hindustan."

STRANGER THAN FICTION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FREE INDIA REGIME HAS REALISTIC AIM

Is Fighting Government Under Subbas Bose; Differs From Europe Refugee Organs

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind, to which the Imperial Government of Japan extended formal recognition on Saturday, is entirely different in nature from the various refugee regimes which have been established in London and other places, states Domei.

These regimes, it may be noted, are nothing other than refugee political organs exiled from their homelands, whereas the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is a "Fighting Government" resolved to win independence for India.

Accordingly, when freedom is achieved by India and its mission consummated, the Provisional Government will be superseded by a National Government to be created by the free will of the Indian people. This fact is the point which shows the marked difference of the Azad Hind Government from the exiled regimes in Europe.

The recognition of the Provisional Government by Japan is precedented by two previous cases inasmuch as at the end of the last World War, Japan extended recognition to the Czechoslovakian and Latvian Governments which had been established in Paris respectively in March and July, 1918. At that time, Britain, France and other Allies supported these provisional regimes and Japan followed suit.

The recognition this time by Japan of the Azad Hind Government, however, is different in its significance from these two precedents, because the Imperial Government is resolved to extend positive help to the new Government from the grand view point of liberating the Greater East Asiatic peoples.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1943

The Recognition of Free India

The formal recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India by the Government of Japan yesterday was an act of more than political significance. It was an act based on the highest moral considerations and therefore destined to have a wide-spread influence on the eventual triumph of justice over wrong.

The Provisional Government of Free India is the first government in history since the British occupation of India to be composed entirely of Indians. There is no question that it is the only government which really represents the will of the Indian people, for obviously the British Government of India represents not India but only the alien invaders of India. Hence it is only logical that to recognize the existence of India as a real entity—and who can doubt the reality of this gigantic nation?—necessitates also the recognition of the only government which really represents its people.

The recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India accords with the principle of the self-determination of peoples. During the last World War, the British professed to believe in this principle and accordingly promised to grant the Indians self-government. At the end of the war, moreover, the British solemnly committed themselves to the Versailles settlement which purported to be guided by this principle of racial self-determination. Yet, when with the return of peace the British no longer had urgent need of Indian support, they showed no hesitation in repudiating their promises and their professions and in clamping a tyrannical rule upon India which the Indian people abhorred. Again in this present war, the British and their allies are repeating the process, loudly professing their support of the doctrine of self-determination as revived in the Atlantic Charter. But it is significant that already the British have not only intensified their iron rule over India but Churchill has specifically stated that the Atlantic Charter would not be allowed to interfere with the traditional British policy of domination over India.

In contrast, however, the Japanese Government not only believes in the principle of self-determination, but by its actions it has ever given practical effect to that belief. Enabling Burma and the Philippines to gain their independence, and now the recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India are tangible actions in support of the eminently just principle that every people should be allowed to enjoy their own government free from alien domination. Japan has acted thus in so positive a manner because she recognizes that this principle of self-determination is one of the essential expressions of the justice inherent in the New Order which she is helping to construct.

The evident destiny of the Provisional Government of Free India is to drive out the usurping British influence from India and to set up a real government there in accordance with the will of the people. Such a mission coincides with Japan's ordained task of helping all peoples and all nations to attain their rightful places in the world. Japan's recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India is therefore not based on mere political or economic motives but is based on the noblest moral principles in consonance with her highest national ideals.

Reflecting the fervent determination of the Indian people and now supported by the might of Japan, the new Provisional Government of Free India is bound to succeed in its magnificent task. Throughout the eventful months to come, its steady progress toward its shining goal is assured, for it has been formed upon and is being supported by the soundest principles of moral necessity and eternal justice.

Further Strengthening of Japan's Home Front

Continuing with its intensified drive to speed up the further strengthening of the home front, the Government has recently decided on three more important measures. They are (1) the reform of the educational system, (2) the establishment of a simplified but powerful administrative structure and (3) the reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The reform of the educational system is featured by a rational expansion of scientific, technical and engineering schools on the one hand and on the other the amalgamation and readjustment of schools with courses in law and literature. The expansion of scientific, technical and engineering schools is designed to meet the ever-increasing demand for scientific and technical experts in wartime. The expansion will not be confined to universities and colleges alone, but will be extended to secondary grade schools also.

In the case of the Young Men's Training Schools, whose students are mostly active workers in various industries, steps have been taken to give practical education to these young men so that they may prove of greater use in their respective fields of activity. This is specially to be commended as timely and contributory to production expansion.

As regards the amalgamation and adjustment of schools with law and literature courses, this is a step which has been taken as a natural sequel to the suspension of the privilege of deferment from conscription heretofore given to students of such schools. But even before the outbreak of the current war, such a readjustment was demanded by a section of the public. The present measure, therefore, is not a makeshift. Far from indicating a retrogression, it means the rationalization and strengthening of the structure for education in law and literature.

In regard to the simplification and strengthening of the administrative systems, the most important step in this direction is the creation of the Munitions Ministry, the Transportation and Communications Ministry and the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. The creation of these new Ministries will go a long way toward the augmentation of fighting strength. In order to simplify administration, the central Government will transfer its business to local administrative organs as far as practicable. Then, again, there will be a cut of between 20 and 30 per cent in the Government personnel.

A complete overhauling has been made of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps and all the affiliated organizations. In the case of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the bureaus and divisions whose functions overlap the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps have been abolished. As the result, the bureaus and divisions of the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association have been reduced from four and 17 to three and 11, respectively, while the personnel has been cut down by 40 per cent.

On the other hand, vigorous measures have been taken to bolster the strength and efficiency of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as a unified controlling organ for all national movements. These measures include the establishment of the new bureaus of General Affairs, and of Campaigns and Group Activities, and the creation of planning committees not only in the headquarters but also in local branches. In view of the important role which the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps will play in various national movements, executive positions in the Corps will be concurrently assumed by executives of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, thereby enhancing the unity between the two.

Needless to say, the success of these measures will have a direct bearing on Japan's fighting strength. It is highly gratifying, therefore, that the Tojo Cabinet, following the recent Cabinet reshuffle, has already started out to carry out these measures. The fact that the unanimous and enthusiastic popular support is being given to these drastic measures is proof of the indivisible unity between the Government and the people. It also attests to the political prestige of the Tojo Cabinet. The decision with which the Government is carrying out these vigorous reforms will strengthen the people's conviction in ultimate victory and stimulate still further their resolve to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

DEATH GRIMLY STALKS IN INDIA AS FOOD DEARTH BECOMES ACUTE

By Our Political Commentator

The Indian problem has often altered its main aspects during the past year, due partly to the kaleidoscopic changes occurring in the political and economic conditions in India itself and partly to the changes which have constantly come over the war and political situations of the world. A year ago, the intensive anti-British movement which was spreading like wildfire all over that country was the center of the world's attention. As soon as the All-India Committee of the National Congress Party passed, on August 8, 1942, a resolution in favor of the immediate expulsion of British influence from India, the Indian Government carried out a wholesale round-up of the leaders of the National Congress Party including Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, thereby frustrating the organized development of the non-violence and non-obedience movement.

This drastic measure of oppression provoked the ire of the Indian people, resulting in the outbreak of anti-British riots everywhere. At one time, it appeared as if the whole of India would be thrown into a vortex of irretrievable confusion. Subsequently, however, the anti-British movement gradually lost force until it has dwindled into intermittent and regional outbursts. Flamboyant though it appeared outwardly, the movement was essentially of spontaneous growth, without any strong organization. It was for this reason that the rigorous measure of armed repression adopted by the British authorities bore fruit. The decline of this anti-British movement does not, of course, mean a definite defeat for the Indian national movement. It is more than probable that the future developments of political and economic conditions in India and changes in the world situation will give rise to a large-scale and better-organized anti-British independence movement.

Big Economic Problems

As the anti-British movement declined temporarily, economic issues have come into the limelight of the world's attention. Of all economic issues in India, the most serious is the problem of the short supply of food.

India is, at the best of times, barely self-sufficient in food supplies, and it is difficult to say exactly when she began to feel a shortage of her food supplies. So far, however, it is possible to say that it was about March, 1942, that foreign telegrams began to tell of the growing uneasiness among the Indians over the food problem. At that time, the shortage of foodstuffs had not yet assumed nationwide proportions. Indeed, if the food situation had been really grave then, it ought to have stimulated the anti-British movements but as a matter of fact there is no indication of the anti-British movement having received an added stimulus from the pressing food situation.

Accordingly, it is probably not wide of the mark to conclude that it was about the autumn of 1942 that the shortage of food in India began to develop grave phases. The food situation has since become daily more serious until the "food shortage" has now grown into a positive "food famine." A Lisbon telegram dated August 22 reported that in the city of Calcutta a few hundred citizens were dying of starvation every day. Thus, the food problem threatens to develop from an economic into a serious social issue.

Situation Grave

The bare fact of the death through starvation of a few hundred people in a single city argues the great gravity of the food situation. India is now turned, against the will of her people, into a supply base in the East for Anglo-American imperialism. That the country is now in the grips of a famine will, no doubt, affect the fighting strength of the anti-Axis forces to a serious extent.

This famine is not attributable to abnormal natural conditions. The causes are to be found in Britain's exaction of war efforts from India and in the effects of the wartime economy—especially in the extreme impoverishment of the populace brought about with the intensification of inflation. Herein also lie the grave implications of the famine as a social problem.

Such being the character of the Indian famine, it may tend to provoke a class strife at home and accelerate a renewal of the anti-British movement on a large scale. It must be remembered, however, that famine is in itself no more than one factor in aiding the development of a political strife. What with the shortage of food and the widespread indigence caused by inflation, the Indian people are on the verge of starvation, it is true, but whether their movement will be driven beyond the limits of food riots into the realm of political strife with a clear-cut platform, remains to be seen. The famine itself does not decide this point. The question is whether or not the strong resentment whetted by the famine can be organized politically.

Causes of Shortage

The causes of the acute shortage of food in India are multifarious. Foreign telegrams point to one cause or another as responsible chiefly for the phenomenon. So many economic or non-economic causes have, indeed, been adduced that it is difficult to spot, in the welter of these causes the most fundamental and decisive cause of the food famine. Let us, first enumerate the facts which foreign telegrams have given as contributory causes.

1. Failure of food crops in Bengal, Bombay and other Provinces.
2. Suspension of the importation of Burmese rice.
3. Increased food supplies for foreign forces stationed in India.
4. Supply of food to Ceylon and West Asia.
5. Inadequate transportation facilities for foodstuffs.
6. Speculative transactions of cereal merchants—hoarding of purchased foodstuffs and reluctance to part with the stocks.
7. Soaring of food prices and the impoverishment of the masses.

The above-mentioned factors may be classified into two groups. Those mentioned under the items 1 to 4 form one category. The items falling under this category represent factors responsible either for the decrease in the supply of food or for the increase in its demand. They constitute the causes for the absolute shortage of food. The items from 5 to 7, which fall under the other category, concern the distributive structure and the public purchasing power. They are not in themselves responsible for either an increase or a decrease in the demand and supply of foodstuffs. They are rather factors which have grown out of the short supply of foodstuffs, and which operate to intensify this shortage.

To which of these two categories of causes is the food shortage in India attributable in a larger measure? Which of all the items enumerated forms the most vital cause of the famine? Let us study these points and try to put the Indian food situation in its true perspective.

Crop Failures

In India, there has been a decrease in the supply of food, on the one hand, and an increase in its demand, on the other. In such circumstances, there has inevitably occurred a dearth of food supplies. The question is whether the shortage is really so acute as to render the present famine inevitable.

The main causes for the decline in the supply are, as already noted, the regional shortage of crops and the suspension of the importation of Burmese rice. In the absence of detailed information as to the extent of crop failures in India, it is difficult to say how far the phenomenon reduced the production of foodstuffs. It was in Bengal, in Bombay and in some parts of the Central Provinces that crops failed. The poor harvest in Midnapore and neighboring districts in Bengal Province was due to a typhoon which swept over that region on October 16 last year. The number of sufferers from that typhoon was given as 1,500,000 and the cattle killed as 75,000 head but nothing definite is known as to the extent of damage caused to the crops.

On the other hand, the short crops in Bombay and Central Provinces last year were due to drought. It was reported that the millet crop failed in major parts of Bombay Province and in some parts of the Central Provinces. Although we have no means of ascertaining the exact extent of the damage done by these visitations, it is not likely that they caused a marked diminution in India's output of food supplies. This can be gathered both from the fact that reports of poor harvest soon ceased to come in and also from the fact that no attempt has been made by the Indian Government to attribute the present famine to natural causes, as it certainly would have done to appease the famine-stricken people, if that was the case.

No More Burmese Rice

The shortage of rice supplies resulting from the stoppage of the importation of Burmese rice can be assessed fairly accurately. The fact is patent that although the biggest rice-producing country in the world, India's production of rice is hardly sufficient to meet the domestic demand. The resulting shortage in supply has hitherto been largely met by imported Burmese rice. According to the latest statistic figures available, India imported 1,234,000 tons of rice in 1937-38 and 1,365,000 tons in 1938-39. Of these total amounts imported, 99.7 per cent (1,230,000 tons) and 98.1 per cent (1,339,000 tons) respectively were from Burma. It will thus be seen that Japan's occupation of Burma in the present war deprived India of an important source of rice supply, upon which it has been drawing to the amount of about 1,200,000 or 1,300,000 tons annually. Seeing, however, that India has been exporting some rice at the same time, the actual amount which that country had to import to make good the shortage at home was presumably about 1,000,000 tons a year.

Amount of Rice Imported

	1937-38	1938-39
	(In tons)	
Total imported	1,234,076	1,365,538
Imported from Burma	1,210,967	1,339,973
Total exported	128,164	283,359
Net amount imported	1,005,912	1,082,179

(The figures in the above table were taken from "Accounts Relating to the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of British India," March, 1939.)

Although India has lost the source of an annual supply of rice to the amount of 1,000,000 tons through the suspension of trade with Burma, this can hardly be taken as the most powerful contributory cause of the present disastrous food shortage in that country, for the annual rice harvest in British India amounts to something like 25,000,000 tons (it amounted to 25,399,000 tons in 1937-38) so that the amount imported represents only four per cent of the total domestic yield. Moreover, there has been an excess of exports over imports in regard to the staple cereals other than rice, viz. wheat, flour, barley, maize, peas and beans, ets. When rice and other cereals are taken together, it seems that the amount India has to import is only about 500,000 tons. That is to say, India is short of food supply in peacetime to the extent of about 500,000 tons a year.

This amount of shortage is very trifling by the side of the total output of cereals. No accurate figures are available as to the total amount of foodstuffs produced in India, but according to an explanation offered by the Chief of the Department of Agriculture, the annual production is put roughly at 60,000,000 tons. On the other hand, the Chief of the Department of Commerce, speaking before the Legislature, stated that the average annual output of foodstuffs in India for the five years preceding 1941-42 was estimated at 40,500,000 tons. Assuming the latter's figure to be correct, the annual shortage of 500,000 tons constitutes only 1.23 per cent of the total annual output of foodstuffs.

Altogether, it is obvious that the stoppage of the importation of Burmese rice, though not without its effect of aggravating the food situation more or less, does not constitute the fundamental cause for the present famine.

Supplies for Troops

The decrease in the amount of supply is, as already explained, obviously on a comparatively small scale, but there is every indication of a steady increase in the demand of foodstuffs, in view of the status of India as a supply base for the anti-Axis camp. It is difficult to ascertain the actual rate of increase in the demand for food due to the war, but let us try to probe the state of wartime demand as best we can.

One factor responsible for the increase in the demand for food in India is the increase of the anti-Axis troops stationed in that country. The American and Chungking troops as well as the British army are stationed in India at present. No reliable information is available as to the total strength of these foreign forces and consequently it is impossible to work out the amount of food required by these troops. Judging from an explanation offered by the Chief of the Department of Food in April last year regarding the food supply, however, the amount consumed by the foreign troops is not very large.

In the middle of August, the Indian Government explained in the Legislature that the purchases of rice for the troops from January to March reached 300,000 tons in Bengal Province only. This is not a reliable criterion by which to judge the amount in demand by the foreign troops, however, for there is reason to believe, to begin with, that these purchases were largely for the purpose of providing against future requirements, and, secondly, that a large proportion of the rice purchased was intended for Indian troops. According to the latest information, the Indian army, which was 300,000 strong before the war, has expanded to 2,000,000. It is easy to infer from this fact that there has lately been a marked increase in the army's demand for food, but seeing that it is mainly in the strength of Indian troops that there has been a particular increase, the army's increased demand for food must largely be offset by a decrease in civilian demand for food. There was presumably no great increase in the supplies for foreign troops. If this assumption is correct, the increased supply of food for the foreign troops stationed in India forms no cogent cause of the present famine.

The supply of food to Ceylon, West Asia and South Africa is mentioned as another cause of the increased demand for food. The circumstances under which these regions have to go to India for the supply of food are diverse. Ceylon seeks supplies from India because of the stoppage of the importation of Burmese rice. Iran, which has always been dependent upon India for the supply of wheat, wants larger supplies because of the presence within her country of large bodies of anti-Axis troops. South Africa and Arabia look to India for food supplies in order to feed the anti-Axis forces stationed in their respective countries. Thus, India has been supplying rice to Ceylon and South Africa, wheat to Iran and rice and wheat to Arabia.

Exactly how much food India has hitherto supplied to these regions is unknown, but according to a report made by the Chief of the Commercial Affairs of India in the House of Lords, India exported 827,000 tons of rice, 430,000 tons of wheat and other cereals and 278,000 tons of peas and beans, making a total of 1,535,000 tons, from September, 1939, to June, 1942. The exact amount of food exported since the latter half of 1942 is unknown either, but from what the Manchester Guardian reported on the strength of information given out by the Indian Government, India's exports of cereals in 1942-43 amounted to 370,000 tons. Collating these figures, it may be presumed that India's exports of foodstuffs since the outbreak of the present war were something like 2,000,000 tons.

Needless to say, this shows the total amount of foodstuffs exported for four years, and so the annual average does not amount to much. It must nevertheless be admitted that the exports of food since 1942 deteriorated the food situation in India which, despite the stoppage of the importation of rice from Burma, had to supply food to Ceylon which was similarly cut off from the supply of rice from Burma. However, the exportation of 2,000,000 tons of foodstuffs for four years is not in itself a factor for reducing the Indian people to the plight of starvation.

Conclusion

It is self-evident that the decrease in the supply of food and the increase in the demand for food have combined to aggravate the food shortage, but these factors cannot be held responsible for the present famine.

If proof is needed, we may point to the absolute amount of food shortage in India. Conflicting figures are given as to the absolute amount of shortage. For instance, a Domei telegram from Istanbul dated August 9 reported on the strength of an official statement that the food situation in India had grown much worse compared with a year before and that it was computed that the present shortage of rice amounted to 2,000,000 tons. Another Domei telegram from Lisbon under date of August 19 gave the shortage of foodstuffs as over 1,000,000 tons.

The figures given by the Chief of Commercial Affairs on August 6 are more authentic. He stated that the food shortage is felt most disastrously in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Assam and Orissa Provinces, while, on the other hand there was an over-supply of food in Punjab, Sind, Central Provinces and Bihar. The following table gives further details:

A. Provinces Suffering From a Shortage Of Food
(In 1,000 tons)

	Short by
Bengal	2.000
Bombay	942
Madras	1.250
Assam	120
Orissa	103
Other Provinces	328
Total	4.743

B. Provinces With an Over-Supply of Food
(In 1,000 tons)

Punjab	1.685
Sind	649
Central Provinces	393
Bihar	66
Other Provinces	433
Total	3.226

The above table shows 3,226,000 tons of over-supply against 4,743,000 tons of shortage.

This figure appears tolerably acceptable, in view of the conclusion already reached that the shortage of food in India in peacetime is about 500,000 tons, that the exports of food for four years following the outbreak of the present world war amounted to 2,000,000 tons, and in view of the regional failure of food crops and of the increase of food supplies for foreign troops stationed in India.

If the absolute amount of food shortage is 1,500,000 tons or thereabouts, it ought not lead to the grave famine situation such as is actually witnessed, for as we have already seen, it is only 2.5 to 3.7 per cent of the total yield of foodstuffs in India which amounts to from 40,500,000 to 60,000,000 tons.

The conclusion is thus irresistible that the food crisis in India is due more to the relative shortage of food than to its absolute shortage. In other words, the present famine was caused not so much by the decreased supply and the increased demand as by various social factors springing from these phenomena—the prevalence of speculative deals in foodstuffs and the sharp advance in food prices. Let us study in the following articles how these factors are aggravating the food situation.

Shortage Accentuated

The shortage of food was accentuated by (1) inadequate transportation facilities for foodstuffs, (2) speculative transactions on the part of cereal merchants who took to the practise of hoarding the foodstuffs purchased and refusing to put their stocks on the market, and (3) the sharp rise in food prices and the impoverishment of the masses.

The inadequacy of transportation facilities is a common phenomenon in all belligerent countries, but in India, which is no exception to the rule, the transportation of foodstuffs and other commodities for civilian demand is subject to very rigorous restraints in consequence of the congestion of war materials awaiting transportation. It is hardly necessary to say that this state of affairs has intensified the shortage of food in many districts.

The Government is fully alive to the urgent necessity of adopting pertinent measures for bringing about the smooth transportation of foodstuffs, and it may be noticed that in February this year the Chief of the Department of Food Supply proposed at the second session of the Central Food Advisory Committee that the expenses involved in the transportation of foodstuffs from the districts with an over-supply to those with a shortage should be borne by the Government. Again, at the All-India Food Conference on July 5, the reform of the railway transportation of foodstuffs was taken up among other subjects for discussion. If effective measures are devised in accordance with these proposals, the serious food situation may somewhat be remedied, though any marked improvement is out of the question.

In order to ensure the smooth distribution of foodstuffs, the sectionalism of all Provinces must be broken down, besides improving the methods of transportation. Under the present administrative structure in India, each Province exercises practically absolute powers in economic matters. Orders from the central Government are executed indirectly through the local governments. Accordingly, the transfer of foodstuffs from over-supply regions to short-supply ones requires the sincere cooperation of all Provinces concerned, but such cooperation is not forthcoming. The actuality is that as the food situation develops graver aspects, each Province becomes more intent on the accumulation of the stocks of foodstuffs for its own sake. As we have already seen, it is due to this selfish attitude on the part of provincial authorities and to the consequent lack of control over distribution that some Provinces are in the grip of a serious famine, notwithstanding the fact that the actual state of food shortage for India, as a whole, is not so disastrous as to warrant the present widespread starvation.

Speculative Dealings

Speculative transactions are bound to develop where, as in India, there is, besides the shortage of food, a serious impediment to inter-provincial movement of foodstuffs. The practice of purchasing foodstuffs for hoarding purposes and of refusing to sell stocks in anticipation of a sharp rise in price is prevalent not only among the cereal merchants in urban districts but among the landowners at producing centers. This is clear from the acute food shortage in the city of Lahore, the capital of Punjab Province, which is one of the provinces which has an over-supply of foodstuffs. It is reported that the authorities of Punjab Province organized a big citizens' meeting to discuss food measures on January 24 this year in order to placate the disgruntled.

There is no doubt that questionable deeds of unscrupulous cereal merchants and landowners are impeding the proper exercise of control over nationwide food supplies. A Delhi special to the London Times dated July 28 affirms that the aggravation of the food situation in Punjab Province was due partly to the reluctance of landowners to part with their stocks in anticipation of rises in price.

It is said that, determined to put an effectual end to the hoarding of foodstuffs and all shady transactions, the Indian Government is ready to punish severely those who commit these acts, but judging from the daily deterioration of the famine situation this policy of the Indian Government is not evidently reaping good results.

(To Be Continued)